

The BOSTON

Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important

Advices Foreign and Domestick.

On Monday last, the 25th Instant, a Committee of the House of Representatives waited on his Honor the Lieut. Governor with the following Message, viz.

May it please your Honor,
YOUR Message of the 21st Instant has been read and considered in this House: In answer to which we beg leave to say, that the Mischief which must be the Consequence of our receding from the Votes and Resolutions to which you refer, are so obvious that the House have now unanimously resolved to adhere to the same.—Therefore, if your Honor is yet determined not to remove the Assembly to Boston, We are very desirous of Leave to return to our respective Homes.

On the same Day the Honorable His Majesty's Council sent to his Honor the two following Messages, viz.

In COUNCIL, June 25. 1776.

ORDERED, that William Brattle, James Bowdoin, James Russell, John Bradbury and Samuel Dexter, Esqrs. be a Committee to wait on his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with the following Message.

A. OLIVER, Sec'y.

May it please your Honor,
OUR last Message to your Honor was not intended to injure your Character, but vindicate our own: and the present Message is grounded on the same Reason. Your Honor in your last Message (sent to us the 21st Instant) having quoted a paragraph from our Address relative to the power of convening and holding the General Court, is pleased to suggest, that we had not "submitted to the exercise of the Prerogative in that instance; and that you had reason to say, that we had explained away the Prerogative into our own hands and the hands of the People."—These suggestions your Honor will give us leave to say can have no relation to this Board, as we have given no occasion for them whatever: and we take this opportunity of disclaiming, and do hereby disclaim, all right to the exercise of the Prerogative in the instance above referred to, and in every other.

We thank your Honor for wishing to put the most favorable sense upon our expressions: but the favor we have to ask for them is, that they may be considered as they stand connected in our Address: in which case we humbly apprehend they will be found to convey a sense that will justify them.

We shall not take notice of any parts of your Message that will lead to a repetition of what we have already said: as we are content it should be judged of, without any further explanation or defence.

In comparing together the new and the old Charter, your Honor enumerates several Powers vested in the Governor by the new Charter, viz. the Powers of calling, proroguing and dissolving the General Court, of nominating and appointing civil and military Officers, &c. which were not vested in him by the old Charter; and from the comparison, as also from a clause of the new Charter, concerning the Governor's power to govern the Militia, you are pleased to make this inference, "that it is therefore without doubt that those enumerations were made merely to exclude all claim to those powers from any Authority within the Colony" before the grant of the new Charter. But although it may appear "by sufficient memorials that the Agents for the Colony were then soliciting in England, that the Governor to be appointed might be restrained, and have no more power in those cases than the Governor then in place in the Colony," yet we cannot see the justness of the above-mentioned inference: because, if the design of the old Charter be considered, it will not appear just to argue from it the intention of the new Charter: for your Honor has informed us in your History of this Colony, that "it is evident from the old Charter, that the original design of it was to constitute a Corporation in England, like to that of the East-India and other great Companies, with Powers to settle Plantations within the limits of the Territory, under such Forms of Government and Magistracy as should be fit and necessary."

The design of this old Charter being to constitute a Corporation in England, shews the reason why "by virtue of it the Governor could neither call, adjourn or dissolve the General Court;" why "he had no power of nominating Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, &c." and why he had "no power of appointing military Officers, nor had any sort of military power." Such powers given to a Corporation in England or to the Governor of it, would have been a solecism in Politics, as it would have been the establishing of what is called *Imperium in Imperio*. But on the other hand, there was a fitness and propriety, that such powers should be so given where they respected a Corporation out of the Realm, and especially a Colony at the distance of a thousand leagues from it: and accordingly in the new Charter, which was designed to constitute in this Colony a form of Government, in a considerable degree resembling that of England, the Governor is vested with those powers: with which, for the reason intimated above, it was unfit he should be vested by the first Charter. Hence it appears there is no sufficient reason to deduce the intention of the last Charter from the difference of the Powers given by that and the first Charter: the end and design of those Charters being different. But supposing the end and design of both

were the same, it would be of dangerous tendency to determine the design of the present Charter by any thing beside that Charter itself: especially if the Powers, with which it vests the Governor, are to be determined by that design, and not by the words of the Charter which describe and define them.

With regard to the clause of the Charter that relates to the Governor's power over the Militia, and the Inhabitants of the Province in general, it is so far from giving him an uncontrollable military power, that the power is limited, and to be exercised (as in that clause mentioned) for the special defence and safety of the Province. The words cited by your Honor, viz. "full power to govern the Militia," if they refer to any thing further than the training, instructing, and exercising the Militia, cannot be understood to give a greater power than may be exercised over the Inhabitants in general: which it is plain is limited, and to be exercised as above-mentioned. The said clause then does not give to a Subject an uncontrollable military power. The consequences arising from the contrary supposition cannot therefore support the inference above-mentioned: nor can they affect either the power given to the Governor by that clause, or by any other clause of the Charter; and therefore cannot affect the Governor's power of convening, adjourning, proroguing or dissolving the General Court.

Though it be absurd that a Subject should be vested by the Crown with a military power, uncontrollable by itself, yet with regard to civil Offices, there is no absurdity to suppose they should vest a power uncontrollable by the Crown. Nay, it is highly expedient and necessary, that some of them should vest such a power: and in fact such a power is vested in the Judges of England: and (to give no other instance) we think it is vested also in the Governor of this Province, so far as it relates to the adjourning, proroguing and dissolving the General Court.

In the last Paragraph of your Honor's Message it is said, "that any further Arguments will only tend to increase the Breaches, which you should think yourself happy to be able to repair."—We are wholly ignorant what Breaches are here referred to. The only Breach we know of is, that your Honor and the Council have different opinions about a Clause of the Charter: and this Breach (if it can be called one) must of necessity continue till we see sufficient reason to accede to your opinion. In the mean time we take this occasion to assure your Honor that this difference in opinion shall never on our part interrupt the harmony which it will give us pleasure to see kept up between all the Branches of the General Court.

In COUNCIL, June 25. 1776.

ORDERED, That Isaac Royall, Jeremiah Powell, and Joshua Henshaw, Esqrs. be a Committee to wait on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with the following Message.

A. OLIVER, Sec'y.

May it please your Honor,
IT gives the Board great Concern, That in your Message of the 22d Instant, directed to both Houses, after declaring how "sensible you are of the Mischief which must be the Consequence of our final Refusal to proceed in the public Business," you recommend it to us to reconsider our Votes or Resolves to the contrary; when nothing is more certain than that the Board never passed any one Vote, Resolve, or Order relative to their proceeding, or not proceeding on public Business: so far from it, as that it never was so much as the Subject of their Debate.

His Honor's Answer to the Messages of the Council.

Gentlemen of the Council,

WHEN it shall be considered, that in your first Message to me you tell me "that it would give you great pleasure to proceed in the Public Business," and then go on to give your reasons against holding the Court at Cambridge, and when it is further considered, that for three Weeks together you have done no business, although great part of the business lying before the Court might with propriety originate with you, and that your Messages to me, in which you take exception to the Courts sitting at Cambridge, and my Answers, are sent down to the House, which is new and unusual, and that their Votes and Resolves against doing business are sent up to you in the like unusual manner, I am content that it should be judged of without any further explanation, whether I had not sufficient reason to say, that you declined doing business, and whether it was not equivalent to an express refusal. If you did not intend it should be deemed a refusal, I wish you had let me know in answer to my last Message that you were willing to proceed to business.

You seem to mistake my intention in observing to you, that the several parts of the Governor's Power specified in the New Charter were such as the Governor under the old Charter was not vested with. To prevent any exception to the Governors exercising these Powers under the new Charter is an obvious reason for the mentioning them. To suppose they were likewise intended to exclude the Crown from its right of controul is without any foundation. Whether there was greater propriety in the Grant of these Powers under the new Charter than under the old is immaterial. Let the propriety be ever so great, yet it

was necessary to specify them, or there would have been room left for dispute, for although the old Charter was intended for a Corporation in England, yet it had been carried to America, and the Powers granted by it had been exercised there, and there was the same necessity of a special explanation and restriction in the new Charter, as if the old had been originally designed for a Corporation or Colony in America; and although, as you observe, Powers may be necessary for a Colony different from those of a Corporation in England, yet it by no means follows that the Crown is excluded from its Right of Controul in the exercise of those Powers, and if it be excluded, perhaps in both cases we shall be alike involved in the solecism of *Imperium in Imperio*.

I cannot agree with you that it would be of dangerous tendency to determine the design of the present Charter by any thing besides the Charter itself. Where there is any ambiguity, there seems to be the same reason for recurring to the particular circumstances attending the soliciting and granting it, as there is to historical facts for the construction of any uncertain ambiguous Expressions in any ancient Statutes.

You say, that the Governor's Military Power is limited for the special defence and safety of the Province. Be it so, it does not follow that the Crown has excluded itself from directing how it shall be exercised for this purpose, in what places the Governor shall erect forts, &c. and yet the Governor has as full Power to erect forts as he has to call, adjourn or prorogue the Court; nor does there appear to me any reason to suppose the Crown intended by the same mode of expression to retain its Military, and give up its Civil controul; for your observation upon the Power vested in the Judges does not prove a distinction between the Civil and Military, but between the judiciary and ministerial Power.

As I see no prospect of persuading the Court to proceed to Business, and as I am unwilling the good People of the Province, should be at further charge, I shall give you a short recess in hopes that at the next Meeting the difficulties you are now under will be removed, and that the several Branches of the Legislature will agree in Sentiment upon these points.

Cambridge, 25th
June, 1776.

T. Hutchinson.

In the Afternoon the Secretary went to the House, and said, "It is his Honor's Pleasure, that this Great & General Court or Assembly be prorogued to Wednesday the 25th of July next, then to meet at Harvard-College in Cambridge: And the said Great & General Court is prorogued accordingly."

Best SpermaCeti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in Fleet-Street, above HANCOCK'S Wharf, near the Old North Meeting-House. He also sells the best Refin'd SpermaCeti OIL, by the Barrel. Best Tallow CANDLES, mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

Wanted as an Apprentice, a sprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, of a good Disposition.

POT-ASH.

Cash given for good POT-ASH, By Hyslop and Burton,

At their Store No. 9. South Side of the Town-Dock.

At the same Place may be had,

A few Hogheads of West India Rum.

Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, are hereby notified to attend at Harvard College on Wednesday the 12th of July next. Any that neglect such Attendance may not expect their Degree the next Commencement.

Cambridge, June 10. 1776. S. LOCKE, President.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who desire an Admission into Harvard College this Year, That the President and Tutors have determined to attend the Business of Examination on the next Friday and Saturday after the Commencement.

S. LOCKE, President.

Cambridge, June 10. 1776.

TO BE LET

And enter'd upon immediately,

A good House, with a Barn, Outhouses, Gardens and Orchard, in good Repair, pleasantly situated within Ten Miles of Boston; is about a Quarter of a Mile from the Church, & Half a Mile from the Meeting-House. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

The House is partly furnished.

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By the Honorable
Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in
and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachu-
setts-Bay in New-England.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.
WHEREAS on the 21st Instant a Letter was
left by some unknown Person at the House of
Henry Barnes, Esq; of Marlborough, directed to him,
threatning to Fire his Shop and destroy all his Sub-
stance that he hath on the Earth, to take his Body
and tar it, and if nothing else will do but Death he
shall certainly have it, if he did not shut up his Shop,
and forbear selling and importing Goods; to the
receiving of which Letter in manner as aforesaid
the said Henry Barnes made solemn Oath before
one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace:

AND forasmuch as such Practices are an open and
Flagrant Violation of the Laws both of God & Man,
and if not seasonably suppressed will tend to subvert
all Civil Order and Government, and to bring a
general Ruin and Desolation on his Majesty's Subjects
and their Interests, and must therefore excite a just
Indignation in the Breast of every Person endowed
with the common Sentiments of Humanity:

I Have thought fit, with the Advice of his Majesty's
Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby re-
quiring all his Majesty's Officers, Civil and Military,
and all other his Majesty's Subjects within the Pro-
vince to use their utmost Endeavors for discovering,
seizing and bringing to Justice the Author or Au-
thors of the villainous Letter aforesaid, or any of
his or their Accomplices; hereby also promising a
Reward of Fifty Pounds, to be paid out of the public
Treasury, to any Person or Persons who shall inform
against or discover any one or more concerned in
this wicked Conspiracy, so that he or they may be
convicted; and if the Informer shall have been an
Accomplice, or any ways engaged in the said Crime,
he shall be Pardoned, and also receive the above-
mentioned Reward, upon Conviction of the Party
informed against as aforesaid.

And in Case any Persons should hereafter have
any the like Demands or Menaces sent to them, they
are hereby required immediately to lay the same
before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the
Peace, who are commanded to use their Authority
for the detecting, apprehending and bringing to
Justice the Offenders.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the 28th
Day of June, 1770, in the Tenth Year of the
Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the
Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great Britain,
France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the
Faith, &c.
By his Honor's Command, **T. Hutchinson.**
A. OLIVER, Sec'y.
GOD Save the KING.

Since our last arrived here Capt. Lamson from
Bristol, by whom we have the following Advices
from London to the 8th of May last.

L O N D O N, May 5.
THURSDAY the 17th inst. is fixed for proroguing
both Houses of Parliament, and putting an
end to the present Session.

Both Houses are expected to sit late every night
next week, till they break up for the present Session.
On which account it may reasonably be inferred,
that affairs of great Importance are to be agitated.

May 8. To-Morrow, we are informed, Mr.
Alderman Wilkes will go to the House of Commons,
accompanied by a select number of independent and
respectable Gentlemen Freeholders of Middlesex, to
demand his Seat, as Member for the said County.

It is said that the M^r of a certain Colony, in re-
gard to his conduct on a late occasion, that he will
speedily be recalled.

It is rumoured, that the Chief Governor of a certain
Colony, on his being lately required to repair to the
same, was so much afraid to comply with the de-
mand, that he begged leave to retire on a Pension,
which was refused.

We are assured, that at the C^l with regard
to the present state of affairs in America, very coer-
cive means were advised, and adopted, and are now
preparing to be employed.

It is asserted, that the parliamentary enquiry into
the late disturbances at Boston in New-England,
must be suspended till the arrival of some papers,
in answer to those lately dispatched for a respecta-
ble personage here.

We are informed, that Governor Bernard will
embark for his government of Massachusetts-Bay,
on board one of the men of war appointed to con-
voy four Regiments to North-America, preparations,
it is said, being actually now making by his Excel-
lency for that purpose.

When the Generality of a Province are dis-
gusted with their Governor, let the Occasion of this
Disgust be any how, perhaps it may be advisable to
supersede him by another of equal or more Virtue and
Qualifications for Government, especially where a
Governor's Avarice and Villany are notorious."—
Douglass's Sum. Hist. & Pol. of Mass. Bay.

The future resources of the Bostonians by calling
in the people from the neighbouring towns to assist
them in their late adopted measures, is, we hear, to
be prevented, by cutting off the communication of
the town and country by a fort, which can be so
erected, as to answer that end effectually.

It is said, that it has been determined on, in case
any further violence shall have been committed at
Boston, before the arrival of the fresh troops, that all
their inhabitants shall be deprived of their fire arms.

It is reported, that accounts have been received
from Berlin of the death of the King of Prussia; and
that the Empress Queen has marched a grand army
into Silesia to take that country.

A sea officer declared a few days since in a certain
assembly, that "let the Americans say they would
not do this, and would not do the other, he would
undertake with six frigates only to make all the co-
lonies submit to any thing that administration
thought proper to inflict." *Bravo!*

A certain great Man, in his harangue on Friday,
in a certain Society, speaking of a certain answer,
said, that he did not mean any thing personal to
the adviser of that measure; it was the baseful advice
that he detested, and spoke against; not but that
if the adviser would step forth and declare himself, he
should then more personally announce his sentiments.
While he was speaking the above, he had his eye
on a certain W—l P—k, and *Felix trembled.*

We are well assured, a cabinet c— was held
last night to consider of the reception which should
be given to Mr. Wilkes next Wednesday, when he will
certainly appear to claim his seat in the House of
C^m in quality of Member for Middlesex. (1)

We hear this day the Earl of Chatham attended
the House of Peers, in order to introduce a motion
of great importance, and it was expected the House
would sit late.

We are informed, that Lord Chatham and his ad-
herents have had some singular overtures made to
them from a certain quarter, which have been
refused.

Vienna, April 7. We learn from the Frontiers of
Turkey, that a Camp of about 140,000 Turks is
forming in the Environs of Constantinople; that
in the Capital alone 30,000 Turks had taken Arms;
and that for security sake the greatest part of the
Grand Seignior's Treasure has been carried from the
Seraglio to a Fortress, situated three days journey
from the City.

Fribourg, in Switzerland, April 18. The Princess
of Diezbach died here this Day, aged 104 years.

Messrs FLEETS.

THE political liberty of the subject, says the
sage Montesquieu, is a tranquility of mind, a-
rising from the opinion each person has of his safety.
And he adds, 'In order to have this liberty, it is
 requisite the government be so constituted as one
man need not be afraid of another.' If this be a just
definition of political liberty, and we the happy sub-
jects of that state 'that has for the direct end of its
constitution political liberty,' how comes it to pass
that an express sent from New-York to Boston, and
thence with the utmost dispatch to Halifax, causes
so much speculation and anxious enquiry? That
the bulk of the inhabitants of this Metropolis
enjoy the tranquility, or are well settled in the opi-
nion of their safety, is a position few will dare to
affirm, that we are therefore absolutely deprived of
the very soul and essence of our incontestable Birth-
right, is so manifest, that I shall not affront the un-
derstandings of my readers with the presumption it
needs a proof.

But what my countrymen must be the feelings of a
British American, when he hears of an express de-
sign to deprive him of his substance contrary to his
inclination, and against his consent—to establish a
board of Commissioners with an indefinite train of
understrappers, to enforce these despotic demands,
and when these scurvy publicans complain of their
being odious to a people, who justly account them
licenced plunderers, to be insulted with a naval and
military force; to quell his complaints for such open
violation of his natural and constitutional Rights and
Privileges—that instead of being governed by laws
framed and devised by his own confidant, and affec-
tionate servant, he is given to understand that his
future conduct is to be regulated by instructions, of
which neither he nor his trustee is to see so much as
a letter; and take the *ipse dixit* of a meer machine
that they are for the good of the people, affronted,
abused, and manifestly injured by them, when re-
luctance to stand still and be fettered, plundered,
and butchered, can, as many apprehend, produce
resolutions to send fleets and armies to take ven-
geance on a people, for daring to oppose the avowed
desigh of filling the gutters with their blood (2) If
this be a government for Englishmen, grant me,
Heavenly Father, a retreat among the Naudowessie
Indians who have no notion at all of such refined
politics: or grant me rather fortitude and assis-
tance to expel such tyrants from the face of the
earth, who would even dare to offer to a freeborn
English subject an indignity insupportable to a slave in
Turkey, submission to unknown caprice on pain of
military execution. &c.

Philadelphia, June 21. 1770.
An alarm greatly prevails in this city, that the ex-
crable Northern Swarm, whose foot-steps have been
marked with the blood of Americans, have it in view
to move themselves from Boston to this place; and
that a certain Dependent is now in town consulting
with some others of that connection, with respect to
taking a house, &c. What seems to favour it, is the
removal of Custom-house money from thence to the
Chest in this town. (4)

Extract of a Letter from London. April 7.

"The Ministry, tho' they have, by no means, an-
swered the reasonable expectations of the sober part
of the public, and have, on many occasions, shewn
marks of timidity, irresolution, and want of concert
among themselves, as far as I can see, or have been
able to discover, are yet likely enough to hold their
ground, till some extraordinary event (such as foreign
war, or a domestic insurrection) of which there is at
present not the least apprehension.—I told you in
my last, that all the American duties would be re-
pealed, that on Tea excepted; which I can now
with certainty assure you will not be taken off at all,
at least not this year. I find the ministry, are clearly
of opinion, that the Americans must, and will sub-
mit; and that had it not been for the hasty promise
made them last year by the Earl of Hillsborough the
other duties would not have been repealed. (8) It
seems, and indeed the thing speaks for itself, that
tho' the exports to Boston, New-York and Philadel-
phia, have been diminished during the contest, those
to Rhode Island, Quebec and other places, have
proportionably increased, and that the goods there
imported find their way to the other provinces by
the back settlements, or by some means or other."

B O S T O N, July 2. 1770.

AT a Meeting of the Merchants and others in
Trade, on Monday last, a Letter received by
Express from the Merchants at New-York was read,
proposing some Relaxation in the Non-Importation
Agreement. (9) The Subject-Matter of this Letter was
maturely considered and debated; and it was there-
upon Resolved still to adhere to the Non-Importation
Agreement, without the least Deviation until the
Revenue Act imposing a Duty on Tea, &c. was to-
tally repealed: And the Trade further Voted,
That the standing Committee should immediately
inform the Merchants of New-York of this their
RESOLUTION; and the Express returned on
Tuesday last with this Resolution.

AT the above Meeting Captain Samuel Dash-
wood complained that he had been most falsely and
injuriously aspersed and calumniated by many evil-
minded Persons, on account of certain Goods said to
be imported by him on his own account, and in vio-
lation of the Merchants Agreement for the Security
of which he had been voted upon, and vigorously
acted with the Committee of Inspection. The Com-
plaint being fully debated and every Person desired
to utter what they knew concerning the Premises,
it was unanimously

VOTED, That the Conduct of Capt. Samuel
Dashwood, during the whole Term of his Services,
has justly entitled him to the Thanks of this Body:
And Ordered, that this Vote be published in the
News-Papers.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, June 22. 1770.

"There is a pamphlet handed about here, under
the title of 'Importations from G^rB. into the Port
of Boston, from the first of January 1770; to which
is added an account of all the goods that have been
reshipped from the above Port to G^rB. since January
1769. Boston printed in the year 1770.'

"I have not had an opportunity of examining
whether the goods reshipped do not amount to as
much as the inadmissible goods imported; but I am
told they do not by a great deal.—Indeed I should
not be able to discover the difference if I had an op-
portunity, unless I knew what was admissible with
you; but I think it would highly serve the cause at
this time, if something was done in it.

"I am just returned from Philadelphia, where I
had the pleasure to find my letter, similar to what
came to — well received, and that my honest
Countrymen were 'fix'd as Fate.'

"I hope we shall be able to preserve the Palladium
of our existence inviolate, notwithstanding the trea-
chery of some infernals."

We hear from Philadelphia, that the people there
are determined to abide by the Non-Importation
Agreement, and have rejected the late Proposals from
New-York for the Importation of British Goods.

Last Friday Morning, just before the Post left
Newport, Capt. Malbone arrived there from Cape
Nichola on Hispaniola, and informed, that on the 3d
of last Month they had there a most violent Shock
of an Earthquake, which did great Damage at all
the principal Settlements; particularly at Leogane,
the West End of that Island, where, 'tis said, above
1000 Inhabitants perished, and the Town of Port
au Prince almost wholly destroyed by the Moun-
tains being overthrown and the fall of Houses, from
the Ruins of which they had already dug out
500 dead Bodies:—That at other Parts of the Island
Mountains were rent asunder, and at several Places
the Earth opened and swallowed up Plantations,
Houses, &c.

Ministry in Governor Hutchinson's Council & Wood Pack the Judges set on them in the
House of Lords, alluding to L^d Mansfield's Commons & By B. Young v G. Britain (10) pa. 152

Cambridge, June 27. 1770.

LAST evening, about half after nine, I discovered a COMET in the S. E. about 30° high, near the milky-way. It was almost in the line between the left star but one in the tail of Serpens, and the most western star in the cross of Scutum Sobieski, but more easterly, and nearer the latter than the former. It look'd like a star shining thro' a mist or thin cloud; but I could discover no tail. It was just in opposition to the Sun, being in 5° 1/2 and had 17° 40' N. Lat. being opposite to the Sun, its tail was projected behind its body. It may therefore have a considerable one, tho' we cannot discern it, on account of its situation. J. WINTHROP.

Observations of the Comet at Boston.

1770.	Long.	Lat.	
June 26	5° 1/2	17° 40' N.	In these 48h. it has run
28.	7° 30'	28° 0	10° 30'
29.	11° 0	40° 0	In these 24 h. 12°
30	25° 30'	66° 0	In these 24 h. 27°
July 1.	6° 20' W	67° 0	In these 24 h. 42°

These Observations were made about 10 o'Clock in the Evening: the first of them is Mr. Winthrop's at Cambridge.

The Course of the Comet has been N. 9° E. — If it's accelerated motion for the next 24 hours be in the same proportion as for the last, it will not be visible to night. *vid pa. 245*

ON Thursday Morning last, one Ebenezer Cutler, of Oxford came to Boston and pulling out some quantity of Money, began discourses with several Persons concerning buying Tea, and in special insulted one of the Committee of inspection of land-carriages at the south end, repeatedly declaring he would buy Tea, or what he pleased, and of whom he pleased, without regard to any honorable Committee-men, or any other men. In the afternoon he returned to the south end, where he began the farce, and boastingly shewed a bag of Tea, containing about a dozen pounds; on which the Committee Man aforesaid grew a little more serious with him, and told him he thought the offences he offered him as an individual, deserved resentment, but when thro' him, he meant to insult the community, he looked upon himself in honor obliged to inform the people of his behavior. Considerable passed on this head, when he agreed to deliver the Tea into the custody of a friend, till the trade should be open, and he departed for that time. About 4 o'clock on Friday morning, two waggons were heard driving, very hastily out of town, which being detected in Little Cambridge, on examination, were found laden with goods imported (as he says) by Theophilus Lillie, contrary to the Merchants agreement. Mr. Cutler tho' he seemed very obstreperous at first, consented to return to Town with the Goods; and put them under the care of the Committee of inspection, there to be stored till a general importation should take place. Mr. Lillie's concern in these Goods is very apparent, he having hired a Horse and Chaise at Charlestown to go to Oxford the same day, and we hear that the inhabitants of that place have testified their great displeasure at the man who let the Horse and Carriage to a perfidious Importer.

The spirit of our Countrymen has been of the last importance in our most grievous Struggles, yet we would beg their cordial reception of what we account a necessary admonition.

We cannot approve of the people's insulting on any terms with Mr. Cutler after they had consented to refer the matter to the Committee of inspection, the candor, vigilance and industry of which Gentlemen will be acknowledged by every friend to the Rights of America, who may be in the least acquainted with them. We would not be understood that any injury was done to Mr. Cutler, nor any thing further desired than that he should ride on the wagon with the Goods to the public Store.

This the Committee opposed, and when to prevent disturbances, they ceased opposition, one of their most respectable members took a seat beside him.

The small bag of Tea was by Mr. Cutler's consent taken out of the Gentleman's hands in which he lodged it, and after it was exposed to the public View thro' the whole length of the town was committed with the rest to the Store.

We cannot give our readers any thing that can be depended on as to the Article of the Duty on Tea. — The Report at Falmouth was, that the Duty on Tea would be taken off this Session of Parliament; and that they expected to have the Account by the next Post: — At Bristol, it was thought the Duty would not be taken off.

We hear from Amherst, in New Hampshire, that very lately a mad Dog there, in less than two Hours time, bit 16 large Hogs, and two Sheep; 14 of the Hogs and the two Sheep have since died; and that it is but a small part of the loss that Town has sustained by that infectious distemper.

Last Thursday died at Providence, in an advanced Age, JOHN MERRITT, Esq; formerly of this Town, Merchant.

We hear from Goff's Town, that one Day last Week, at the raising a Bridge over Piscataquog River, a Piece of Timber fell and knock'd down 6 Men, one

of whom, named Joseph Moore, was kill'd on the Spot, the others were dangerously wounded.

On the 6th & 7th of June they had at Charlestown in So. Carolina, the most violent Storm ever known there at that Season of the Year; which did great Damage to the Fortifications, Wharves & Shipping. The Loss, 'tis said, exceeds £10,000 Sterling.

We hear from Worcester that at an Inferior Court lately held there, four young Women who had been indicted for Fornication, made their appearance at said Court with 8 young Children, each having been delivered of Twins.

Saturday arrived the Huffer Frigate from Halifax.

To all worthy *Brothers* and other Generous Commanders of Ships or other Vessels sailing between the Poles, — as also to all the valourous Sons of Zebulon and others, *wherever dispers'd* upon the wide surface of old Ocean, or upon any Island or Main-land upon this habitable Globe, into whose Hands these may chance to fall: — *Note well* — THAT on the 23d of May 1770, *SCIPPIO*, a Negro Man near 23 Years old, ran from the Subscriber — He is five feet and 3 or 4 Inches high, little more or less, and well set, his Hair or Wool (unless shav'd) comes low upon his Cheeks, his Fore Teeth rather Splaying, has an Incision mark on one of his Arms, where he was inoculated, and 2 or 3 Scars in one of his Legs where he was lanced. is pretty black, with a flattish Nose, tho' not that flat so peculiar to Negroes. is very artful — Speaks plain but something inward and hollow, inclines much to the Sea, will make an able Seaman, and is a Cooper. — If he returns voluntarily he shall not be whipt as he deserves, but I will either sell him to a good Ship-Master, or let him as he shall chuse, till he has earn't his prime Cost, &c. when I will give him his Freedom — but if any shall bring or convey him to his Master, shall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS, by

SAMUEL SWIFT.

P. S. I at present forbear mentioning the Ship I am satisfied he went off in.

Choice London Porter at 1 os. 8d.

per Dozen, and old Jamaica Spirits, to be Sold

At Blanchard's Wine-Cellar,

On Dock Square,

Also, Vinegar and Flask Oyl.

TO BE SOLD By

Samuel Blifs,

At his Store the South Side of Faneuil-Hall, Market, cheap for Cash.

Lemmons by the Box, Olives in large and small Jars, Capers, Figs, Jar & Flask Oil, Pepper, Indigo, Wool-Cards, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, Madeira and other Wines, Loaf & brown Sugar, New Rice, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Just imported from London, A large Assortment of DRUGS & MEDECINES, Chymical & Galenical, and to be sold by

Nathaniel Tucker,

At his Shop directly opposite the Old South Meeting-House, Boston — Among these are,

Turlington's Balsam of Life, British Oil,

Hill's Balsam of Honey, Dr. Walker's Jesuit's Drops, Dr. Bateman's Pectoral ditto, Squire's Original Grand Elixir, Fraunces's Female Strengthening Elixir, Best double-distill'd Lavender Water, Dr. Tomson's Sovereign Spirits of Venice Treacle, Dr. Bateman's Golden Spirits of Scurvy Grass, &c.

All which he will sell as reasonable as can be afforded in Boston.

A Quantity of WELCH COAL

to be sold on board the Brigantine *William*, Peter Stubbs Master, lying at the Long Wharf. Enquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No 5, on said Wharf: — At which Place there is for Sale, — A Parcel of choice Mississippi Indian dress'd Deer-Skins, Pork, Sperma-Ceti Candles, English Duck, Anchors, Bar-Iron, &c.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

For the Benefit of the Insurers.

At Store No. 1. North Side of the Mill Creek, on Thursday the 5th Instant, at 11 o'Clock A.M.

The Sails, Standing and Running

Rigging, Cables and Anchors, Mast, Boom and Bowprit, with other Spars, and a Moses Boat; with four Barrels Pork and five Barrels Beef, with a Parcel small Stores of a Sloop 95 Tons; together with the Hull of said Sloop as the now lays wreck'd at Lee's Wharf. Also 19 000 choice Carolina Pipe Staves, with 7000 white Oak Hogthead, and 4500 Barrel Staves, and 36 Boxes Sperma Ceti Candles.

TO BE SOLD, for want of Employ,

A likely Negro Lad about 17 Years of Age. Enquire of the Printers.

Whereas several of the Proprietors

of the Lands belonging to the *Wiscasset* Company still neglect to pay the Taxes which have been laid on their Lands: Public Notice is hereby given to the said delinquent Proprietors, That, in case they do not pay to Capt. Samuel Daggett, the Company's Collector, the aforesaid Taxes, so much of their Lands will be sold as the Law directs, on the 16th Day of August next ensuing the Date hereof, at the British Coffee-House in this Town, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, as will be sufficient to discharge said Taxes, with the Charges of Sale. — The Sums due from the delinquent Proprietors are as follows, viz. From the Heirs of Job Lewis, Esq; dec'd £. 56-13-1 of Boston, Do. John Clarke, Esq; 5-00-0 Do. Do. Andrew Tyler, 5-00-0 Do. Do. Jonathan Loring, 19-00-7 1/2 Do. Do. David Trusant, 5-00-0 George Town Do. Col. Henry Kinsbury, 5-3-4 Newbury, Do. Charles Frost, Esq; 27-5-7 1/2 Falmouth, Assigns of Capt. William Frost, 24-10-7 Newcastle, Capt. Thomas Homans, 5-00-0 Portsmouth, Capt. Alexander Raitt, 50-9-0 Kittery, Emmerly & Gooch, 7-12-0 Biddeford. Per Order of the *Wiscasset* Company.

Boston, July 2. 1770.

STEPHEN MINOT, Proprietor's Clerk.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, June 11. 1770. To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

The Subscribers humbly shew to

your Honor, That the Great and General Court of the Province aforesaid, at their Sessions on the Fourth Day of April last, granted to Ichabod Jones and his Associates, a Township of Land, 10 Miles long and 8 Miles wide, at a Place call'd *Machias*, about 8 or 10 Leagues to the Westward of *St. Croix*; and that as a legal Meeting of said Proprietors is now necessary in order to bring forward the Settlement thereof,

We being Proprietors in said Lands, therefore pray your Honor would be pleased to grant a Warrant for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors, and the same to direct to some one of the said Proprietors, requiring him to warn said Proprietors to meet at such Time and Place as you shall judge most convenient. And as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

Ichabod Jones, Daniel Stone, Jonathan Longfellow, Amos Boynton, Nathan Longfellow, John Coffin Jones, Stephen Jones.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. To Mr. Ichabod Jones, of Boston, one of the principal Proprietors of the Tract of Land in the foregoing Petition mentioned, — Greeting.

YOU are (in his Majesty's Name) hereby required to notify and warn, in Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Land aforesaid, to meet at the Dwelling-House of Jonathan Longfellow, at *Machias* aforesaid, in the County of Lincoln, at Ten of the Clock before noon, on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of September next, for the following Purposes, viz.

To choose a Moderator for said Meeting; a Proprietor's Clerk; a Committee for calling a Meeting of said Proprietors for the future; a Collector or Collectors of any Taxes that may be laid on said Proprietors; as also a Treasurer or Receiver of such Monies as may from Time to Time be collected; also to grant a Tax or Assessment for raising such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be agreed on by said Proprietors for carrying on the Settlement of the Lands aforesaid, and to do and transact what further may then be judged necessary for the Benefit of said Proprietors.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Twenty Ninth Day of June, Anno Domini, 1770, and in the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace thro'out the Province aforesaid.

IN Pursuance of the above Warrant to me directed, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition. ICHABOD JONES.

Boston, June 29th, 1770.

A Piece of Gold was taken up

in Bromfield's Lane last Saturday Week. The Owner by describing the Marks may have it again by applying to the Printers, and paying the Charge of advertising. Boston, July 2. 1770.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, June 30. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Howland from Newfoundland; Hatch and Wells from New London; Undrill from Virginia; Laha from Halifax; Paine from Maryland; Smith from New York; Wier from Guadaloup; Gorham from Cape Nicholas; Mackay from St. Lucia; Calley from Lisbon and Falmouth; Lee from Cadiz and Falmouth; and Lamson from Bristol.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Cook for Falmouth; Smithwick for West Indies; Rich for Nova Scotia; Hall & Brown for London.

Turn to Index Vol. 2 to Find Merchants Agreement & vid. The ~~advertisements~~ advertisements of their Names. 120. v Mr Whitwell. & vid. Sea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. & vid page 209 - pa. 459.

From the London Gazetteer, May 1. 1770.

On a late TRANSACTION at BOSTON.

Appeal to the people, to the candor and justice of the people of this country, joined to that genuine sense of liberty, which, I trust, will ever prove as incorruptible as it is invincible; I have stood forth an advocate for the insulted, injured and incensed inhabitants of BOSTON; not to irritate and mislead the public by groundless accusations, forged tales dark and dangerous hints, but by calling the attention of men to the consideration of notorious measures, of facts that are unquestionable, and conclusions that are decisive: from whence the judgment of unbiased men has been convinced, that all the measures of administration have been arbitrary and oppressive; all the representations of their tools, insidious and unjust.

The same measures continuing, and the same means being used to justify them, it is incumbent on me to endeavor to prevent the public still from being misled, and I shall, for this purpose, oppose the light of truth and fair reasoning, to the darkness of ministerial treachery and imposition.

In my last letter, on the late military execution at Boston, I foretold, that it would be the endeavor of the ministerial party to represent the inhabitants of Boston as the aggressors in that bloody business. And this indeed it was easy to foresee, because it was conformable to what has been the invariable tenor of ministerial conduct; and though they have been as invariably detected and exposed, yet it is plain that they will, for a present approbation or acquiescence, hazard the infamy of any future detection. That this is their present scheme is now evident, from the arrival of Mr. Robinson, one of the commissioners, for this very purpose. The public, in judging of this matter, will, in their candor, pay proper attention to this circumstance, that when the measures of government are to be glossed over, and the people to be accused and traduced, a special messenger is dispatched from Boston; who, from filling an office of respectability, and coming from the pot, may give at least a temporary plausibility and sanction to the tale it is deemed proper he should tell. Such was the business of Mr. Hallowell, Comptroller of the Customs, on the former riot in Boston; and such is now the errand of Mr. Robinson, Commissioner of the Customs. (1)

Under those auspices has appeared in the Gazetteer of Saturday last, an artful narrative of the late horrible transaction at Boston, tending to accuse the people, and exculpate the military; yet not so artful but that I may without waiting for the affidavits which are promised by the town, commit myself for proving, from its own inconsistencies, and from collateral, authentic facts, that it is most fraudulent and false.

The nostrum has served their purposes in the Junto, in the Cabinet, & in the House; and it is now ushered into public to operate on the people. It is not enough, that they suppress the horror and indignation which must naturally have arisen in every feeling breast, on the recital of this sanguinary transaction; they would excite farther the fever of prejudice and passion, which might debase the understanding to justify and countenance their actions.

But let us proceed to examine this account, to which the most explicit credit is expected.

First then, by whom is it authenticated, by whom is it signed? Should it hereafter be proved, by undoubted testimony, to be a malicious forgery, who is it that will answer for the imposition? In matters of argument, or in general comments on notorious facts, we do not require the name of the author, but weigh the force of the reasoning. But an anonymous detail of facts, and a specific charge of crimes, laid against any man, or body of men, by a nameless accuser, deserves not the least credit; because it carries in the face of it a probability of malice; and where malice is presumable, and detection can neither bring shame nor punishment on the accuser, because he is anonymous, we know that the most worthless, and those deserving the least credit, will be most forward in accusing. Of this complexion is the narrative, laid before the public on the 28th. The Boston news-papers contained an account of the whole transaction, authenticated, in a great measure, by Capt. Preston himself, in his own letter to the printer, conveying his thanks to the inhabitants for having thrown aside all party and prejudice in their conduct towards him, and publicly avowing that they had done him justice. The whole of this being republished here, a counter-relation is sent to the printer here, contradicting directly that from Boston, without a single circumstance to give it authenticity. Now, is it not probable, this account has been framed by the very men who have been instrumental in bringing about not only the late catastrophe at Boston, but every other mischief that has happened in that place? The public will not be at a loss to conceive that there are men enough here of that description, to officiate in this business, when they reflect, that the Governor, a Commissioner, the Comptroller, and Mr. Mein, the fugitive bookseller, are in this town, blown over from Boston, by the storms their own proceedings have occasionally raised. I do not mean to reflect upon this very respectable body of men; the public has been too fully informed of their characters and conduct, to be in any doubt what degree of credit their reports deserve.

But tho' these narratives are anonymous, it is no difficult matter to trace the resemblance of features between them and the former productions of this Junto. We have not yet forgot the report that Gov. Bernard raised and credited, that there was a design formed, in

the town of Boston, to rebel. That report sank where it rose, not a tittle concerning it having been proved; and we are now authorized to think it a most flagitious falsehood. No milder reflection can be thrown on him who expressly accuses a body of people of the highest and most punishable crime they can commit, without a shadow of proof. Yet the same charge is again repeated against the town in this narrative; and it is so related, as if the people had formed a design to rebel and commit treason, and contrived this occasion for putting it into execution. And to make the reader adopt this opinion, the select-men, the council and the commanding officer are introduced, asserting and reasoning on this design as a certain fact. Now the real state of this matter, that has been so tortured to this wicked purpose, is plainly this:—When the inhabitants of Boston and the neighbouring towns, saw or heard of the massacre of their fellow-citizens and countrymen by the soldiers, every man must have felt it his own immediate concern to defend his own life, not knowing what was intended, and how far the danger might extend, and at the same time enraged at the thought of the blood that had been already shed. In this state of passion and apprehension, it was natural for the selectmen and council to apprehend the worst consequences, if something were not immediately done to appease the justly incensed and alarmed minds of the people. It was as natural for them to express those apprehensions of the multitude being driven in despair, to arms, the issue of which they all knew must be infinitely deplorable; and therefore, like wise & loyal men, they interposed to avert it, by having the soldiers removed from the town. (2) These arguments, drawn from the appearances of things, which had been brought to that dreadful crisis by a conduct in the soldiery that might, if persisted in, have justified any man in taking arms to defend himself and the community, are artfully perverted in this narrative, to the purpose of suggesting a premeditated design of rebellion; for if this be not the purpose, why are they thus moulded and detailed? Since, if the only object of this account be to exculpate the soldiers for firing upon & killing the inhabitants, a resolution in the people to take arms subsequent to that transaction, and arising directly from it, with a view to avenge themselves, if justice was overborne by force, inflames, rather than extenuates, the crime of the soldiery. For it proves, that what they did was so atrocious, that even men of the first property, character, and distinction in the province, were determined at the peril of their lives, loyalty & fortunes, to be no longer passive witnesses of such bloody deeds. And that men were so affected by this transaction, the narrative confesses in the very words I have used.

And indeed supposing such a thing to have happened in the streets of London, I know not what sort of a man he must have been, who would not have had the same feelings, and adopted the same resolution. This circumstance is exceeding strong. Governor Bernard and others have repeatedly declared, that the disturbance in Boston arose from a faction; and that the principal and respectable people were desirous of having soldiers there to protect them. What must then have been the conduct of the soldiery, not only to change this disposition, but make them ready to fly to arms to expel the troops?

With regard to the quarrels which preceded the firing of the soldiers, and massacre of the inhabitants, they were very differently related from those which were published at Boston at the very time, and not contradicted since. And until some name appears to give the relation credit, it must rest on the supposed veracity of any one who might be pleased to send such a detail to the printer, which, I presume, cannot be much relied on. But this is not the case with regard to the relation in the Boston papers. The Governor's reply to the town gives it the most ample authentication. "From the particular concern, says he, which the 29th regiment has had in your differences, Col. Dalrymple, who is the commanding officer of the troops, has signified, that that regiment shall, without delay, be placed in the barracks at the castle, until he can send to the General, and receive his farther orders concerning both the regiments; and that the main-guard shall be removed, and the 14th regiment so disposed, and laid under such restraint, that all occasion of future disturbances may be prevented."

Can there be a clearer confession, that the soldiers would be the cause of future disturbances, unless properly restrained? That they had not before been under proper restraint? From whence the suspicion is very strong, that they were the cause of the former disturbance. This is said by the commanding officer with regard to the 14th regiment; and it is far more strong in the case of the 29th, which is charged with occasioning this disturbance, and certainly perpetrated the murders: It is stronger, because they are remarkably licentious; inasmuch, that the Chief Justice at Halifax, before they came from thence, was obliged to read the mutiny act to the whole regiment. This is a fact which can at any time be proved. If then the commander himself suspected that his regiment, which is remarkable for its good discipline, would give cause of disturbance unless more restrained, how very probable is it, that the charge of having actually done it, made against a regiment singularly licentious, and not so restrained, is perfectly true.

Upon the whole, the fact stands uncontroverted, that the soldiers fired upon and killed the people, without the order or interposition of any civil magistrate. This may be extenuated, but it cannot be

excused. It seems even very probable that the soldiers were the aggressors, since I think no candid man can give credit to this anonymous account sent to the printer of the Gazetteer, and plainly calculated merely to contradict that in the Boston Gazette. Colonel Dalrymple never would have punished some, and by implication have censured all the soldiers, had he been sensible they had done only their duty.

The narrative made for Capt. Preston I shall take another opportunity of considering. (4)

vid. pa. 161 JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

American GRINDSTONES.

Just landed, and to be sold by

Henry Bass,

At his Store adjoining the Golden-Ball Tavern, near the Market, Boston.

A large and neat Assortment of NOVA-SCOTIA GRINDSTONES,

Which, on account of the Connections he hath with the Manufacturers, he is enabled to dispose of near one Quarter part cheaper than he ever sold them for, and to take as Payment, Corn, Flour, Pork, Beef, Cheese, &c. As the goodness of these STONES, upon repeated Trials, is so generally known, a further Recommendation of them would be needless.

N.B. Gentlemen in the Country and others, shall be as well served by Letter, as if present.

WANTED,

A Quantity of Oak Plank and

Joist, Pine Plank, Pipe Staves, and Red Oak Barrel Staves, suitable for the English Market.

Also POT-ASH and PEARL-ASH.

For further Particulars and Dimensions enquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5. on the Long Wharf. Boston, June 22. 1770.

Gilbert Deblois

Intending soon for England, Notifies his Town and Country Customers, That he has a Variety of English Goods, Powder, Shott, Lead, Steel, Tin'd Plates, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. which he is selling off for ready Money only at the lowest Rates. All Persons having Accounts open with said DEBLOIS, are desired to settle the same with him, as soon as possible.

Cash given for

POT and PEARL ASH

At Jonathan & John Amory's Store, in Kingstreet.

The following Articles may be had at a very low Price for Cash,

At Jonathan & John Amory's Store in Kingstreet,

Ravens & Russia Duck, Tin Plates, Oznabrigs & Ticklenburg, Wool & Cotton Cards, German Steel, Shot, and Bar Lead.

GUN-POWDER.

Also, — Sperma-Cæti Candles.

Pure Sperma Cæti Candles,

Manufactur'd and Sold by

Nathaniel Appleton & Comp'y,

At their Works adjoining the South Battery, Boston. N.B. Sperma Cæti Oil sold at the same Place.

All who are indebted to the Estate

of the Honorable Samuel Waldo, Esq; late of Falmouth, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment; and those to whom said Estate is indebted are desired to apply to Sarah Waldo, Administratrix, for Settlement. Those particularly who have Accounts open with the deceased, in the County of Cumberland, are desired to apply to Theophilus Bradbury, Esq; of Falmouth, Attorney to said Sarah, for Adjustment. Boston, June 21. 1770.

The Estate of Mr. Daniel Clark,

late of Rowley, deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Nathaniel Ropes, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Essex, to receive and examine the said Claims, give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the Dwelling House of Mr. Edward Payson, Innholder in said Rowley, on the last Wednesday in June next, and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P.M. Rowley, May 31st, 1770.

T O B E L E T,

A very convenient Tenement, near the Center of the Town, with a good Yard, Rain Water Cistern, a good Well of Water, and several convenient Stores in the Yard, &c. Enquire of the Printers.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-Hall-

Lottery Letter U may be had at the Heart & Crown.

Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Hallowell * Page 60
Printed at Hancock's Wharff pa.

Uld Page 60 in Page 155 & Page 60 Barnard v Robinson

Uld in the Index to Vol. 2. & This. (1) Uld pa. 64. (2) 141-146. Vol. 2. (3) pa. 61. (4) Uld Narrative pa. 155.